

Jersey Leggings..

FOR

Women & Children.

All sizes. Are kept in our shoe department. There is no protection equal to them in cold weather.

Prices:

Children, 5 to 7 yrs., at 75c.
Misses; 8 to 12 yrs., at 90c.
Womens - - - at \$1.00.

J. H. Anderson & Co.

INVOICING OUR STOCK.

We have picked out all Odds and Ends, all broken lots of stock in

Our Shoe and Furnishings

and put prices on them that will move them out quickly. We are determined to clean out this stock, so

You will Save Money

By visiting our BARGAIN COUNTER.

PETREE & COMPANY.

The BIG BOOT Sign.

\$6,000 MORE

Railroad Bonds Called In By the City.

A Busy Meeting of the Council Friday Night—a New Policeman.

The Council meeting of Friday night being the first of the year was an important and busy one. The annual reports of the officers were submitted and filed.

The sum of \$240 was appropriated to metal East Seventeenth street from Virginia to the L. & N. Railroad.

A fine of \$25 assessed against J. P. Tate for selling liquor to a minor was remitted. Mr. Tate explaining that he was acting in good faith and did not intend to violate the law.

E. H. Hester was chosen a member of the fire department to succeed G. W. Thacker, who has left the city.

The school board matter was, as usual, discussed but nothing done.

The city treasurer's report showing a cash balance of \$13,000, another \$6,000 of the O. V. bonds were called in, reducing the bonded debt to only \$70,000.

The Council signed a petition asking the Postmaster General to establish a free postal delivery service in the city, to which the city has been entitled for a year or more.

An executive session was then held and J. B. Nance was elected a policeman to succeed J. T. Greer.

TWO CANDIDATES.

Messrs. Jas. F. Rogers and L. O. Brumfield Want to go to Frankfort.

Messrs. Jas. F. Rogers, editor of the Messenger, and Lee O. Brumfield, formerly editor of the Banner, are rival candidates for the Republican nomination for representative from Christian county. It is understood that Dr. Sargent will not stand for re-election. Mr. Brumfield is out in a circular declaring his hostility to the "infamous Goebel bill." Mr. Rogers says he is running on a "harmony" platform and belongs to neither faction of his party.

STRAVER PROMOTED.

Christian County Boy Gets the C. & G. Run.

Mr. H. B. Strayer, who has been mail agent on the Clarksville & Gracey division of the L. & N. for several years, secured a promotion last week and now has a run on the Chicago and Nashville limited, between Evansville and Nashville. Mr. Strayer was succeeded by Mr. W. R. P. Pool, of Bainbridge, an experienced mail clerk.

Mr. Strayer's salary on the new run will be \$200 more than the former place paid. He ranks among the best government employees in the mail service.

DIPHTHERIA RAGING.

Two Deaths In One Family—Other Cases Reported.

Diphtheria is reported in an epidemic form in the eastern part of the county. There have been several deaths within the past two weeks and a number of children are down with the dreadful disease. Mr. J. T. Sadler has another one that is not expected to live.

Sues the L. & N.

Nelson Griffey, col., has sued the L. & N. for \$150 for a horse, which he alleges was killed through their carelessness and neglect.

JUDGE FELAND DEAD.

A Victim to the Grip Followed by Erysipelas.

Was 62 Years Old and Had Been a Lawyer Nearly 40 years.

Hon. John Feland, Sr., one of the best-known lawyers in the State and a prominent Republican politician, died Sunday morning at 7 o'clock at his home in this city, after a week's illness of grip and erysipelas.

Judge John Feland was born in 1837 in Warren county, Ky. His father removed to this county, and for ten years was Postmaster at Hopkinsville. Judge Feland received a liberal education, completing his studies at Danville. He was admitted to the bar here in 1860. A year later he entered the Federal army as Quartermaster of the Third Kentucky cavalry. In 1863 he left the army and returned to Hopkinsville to resume the practice of law. When the war ended he became a partner of Gen. Benj. H. Bristow, who was at one time a member of President Grant's Cabinet. Judge Feland allied himself with the Republican party and became prominent in its councils. In 1875 he defeated Hon. James A. McKenzie for the Legislature; was re-elected in 1877 and 1879, and was presidential elector for the State at large in 1876. While a member of the lower House he edited and published the new code of practice. In 1889 he was elected to the State Senate from a district that had been Democratic. President Harrison appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Kentucky district, and upon the expiration of his term he resumed his law practice in this city. A year or two ago Gov. Bradley appointed him a commissioner of the Western asylum, a position he also filled during Gov. Knott's administration.

Mrs. Feland and four children survive him. The latter are: William S. Feland, Deputy Collector at Henderson; John Feland, Jr., of this city; Capt. Logan Feland, Company H, Third Kentucky volunteers, and Mrs. John Gilmour, of Owensboro. The Hopkinsville Bar met yesterday morning and adopted suitable resolutions and appointed honorary pall-bearers.

The funeral services were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the Methodist church. In the absence of Dr. Piner, Drs. Nourse and Carter officiated. The Interment followed at Hopewell Cemetery.

SHUT DOWN AGAIN.

Labor Troubles Occur at DeKoven Mines.

Sturgis, Ky., Jan. 7.—Of labor troubles there seems to be no end. After a shutdown of four months the miners at DeKoven and the managers patch up a peace, and the men started to work, but quit again to-day on account of the company's persistence in refusing the large screen. Everything is shut down again.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Tragic Death of Charles Pickering Near Keysburg.

Russellville, Ky., Jan. 7.—Charles Pickering, of Keysburg, this county, was waylaid and killed by an unknown party. He was taking his girl home at the time he met his death, and it is supposed that jealousy was the cause. The officers will do their best to ferret out the crime, but up to this time there is no clue.

Stops at Sebree.

Schree has been made a flag station for the L. & N. through train No. 54, which passes here at 9:45 p.m. This will be a great convenience to the traveling public.

J.T. Wall & Co's

Best Wishes For a Merry Christmas.

To our many friends we extend our thanks for the up to date season that we have had. Our trade so far this season has been greater than any previous season. This shows our goods were correct and our prices right. We got our goods in at the proper time and our prices sold them. So it does not require any bunging advertisement these days. The people have learned that these big advertisements don't always mean good value.

What we advertise Is just as we say.

There is no bung about it, nor the way we get it, nor the way we sell it. Below are a few things that we have shut our eyes to the cost and put on our Job Tables. We will sell at these prices as long as they last.

Children's Jacket and Pants, sizes 5, 6, 8 and 9. These goods are worth \$3, \$4 and \$5, for	150
Men's Wool Mitt Half Hose, the very thing you want for cold weather, worth 15c, for	8c
Imported Initial Handkerchiefs for	10c
Men's Black Cotton Mackintoshes, fancy lining, other houses are selling them at \$2 and 2.50, our price	150
Men's fancy Ribbed Underswear, suit, teen faced, pearl buttons, sizes: Shirts, 36, 40, 42 and 44, worth 50c. (SEE OUR SHOW WINDOW) for	25c
9 Boys' gray and brown all wool Album Meltom Overcoats, handsomely tailored, sizes 14, 15, 16 and 17, worth \$10, for	6.50
30 dozen Men's and Boys' Linen Collars, worth 15c and 20c each, thrown out at, per dozen	10c
Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 & 30; prices 5, 10, a garment	13c
Children's Cotton Underwear, Shirts and Drawers; sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 & 30; prices 5, 10, a garment	13c
Children's Robbers, sizes 12 to 14, price	10c
Children's 50c, 75c and \$1.00 Waist for	25c
Children's Jeans Knee Pants, 35 and 40, at	25c
Children's all wool long Pant Suits, ages 9, 10, 11 and 12, worth \$3.00 and 5.00, for	1.50
Boys' Orlurov Knee Pant Suits, worth \$3, for	2.25
Boys' Wool Mitt Buckskin Gloves, worth 50c, for	25c

J. T. WALL & CO.

(Successors to Mammoth Clothing & Shoe Co.)

Florida Oranges,

FRUITS, COCOANUTS, RAISINS, DATES, FIGS AND CANDIES

To suit II, both in price and quality.

Before you make your selection look through our QUEENSWARE department and make a present of something that is useful as well as ornamental.

COAL VASES, HAMPERS, CHAMBER SET, LAMPS

and many other things too numerous to mention.

W.T. COOPER & CO.

FELL ON THE ICE,

Sustaining Internal Injuries That Caused His Death.

Henry Williams, an aged colored man, died Friday at his home near Pleasant Green, six miles north of town, from the effects of injuries received by a fall about two weeks ago. While engaged in getting wood he slipped and fell on the ice, sustaining internal injuries. He was about 75 years old.

COLLIDED AT CANTON.

Cumberland River Boats Came Together—Little Damage Done.

The Steamer Thomas, a Cumberland river packet, collided with Capt. Ryman's new boat, the Richardson, at Canton Friday. Neither boat was much damaged and both were able to continue their trips. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but no one was hurt.

Mr. J. D. Ware has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for his health.

FAMILY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Farmer's House Fired and Occupants Have a Close Call.

The dwelling house of J. J. Gray, at Himsleytown, near Kennedy, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock Friday morning, together with its contents. When the flames were discovered the roof of the building was falling in and Mr. Gray's family had a very narrow escape from a horrible death. It is not known how the building caught, but it is believed that it was the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at about \$1,200 and was insured for \$700.

TO MARRY TO-MORROW.

North Christian Couple Will Wed Near Clardy.

Mr. Marcellus Mensemer and Miss Ella Hammond, a popular young couple of near Clardy, in North Christian, will be married to-morrow by Esq. B. F. Fuller. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents and will be witnessed by a large number of the friends of the young couple.

TREATY OF PEACE.

Gov. MacCorkle's Endorsement.

Text of the Document Prepared by Paris Commissioners,

And Sent to Senate by the President for Ratification, Amendment or Rejection.

Following is the full text of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, as sent to the Senate by the President for ratification, amendment or rejection, as that body sees fit:

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries, the President of the United States: William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States.

And Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain:

Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Don Buena Ventura de Azanza, Senator of the Kingdom and ex-Minister of the Crown; Don Jose de Garnica, Deputy to Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division, who having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.
Spain relinquishes all claim to sovereignty over and title to Cuba. And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may under international law result from the fact of its occupation for the protection of life and property.

ARTICLE II.
Spain cedes to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies and the island of Guam in the Marianas of Ladrones.

ARTICLE III.
Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands and comprehending the islands lying within the following line: A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bacbi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence along to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (45) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich; thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (16th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; thence by a direct line to the intersection of the (10th) degree parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich; and thence along the one hundred and eighteenth (18th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the point of beginning.

The United States will pay to Spain the sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) within three months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE IV.
The United States will, for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports

tions of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war.

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

ARTICLE VIII.
In conformity with the provisions of Articles I, II, and III, of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba, and cedes in Porto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the island of Guam and in the Philippine archipelago, all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways and other immovable property which, in conformity with law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the Crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, can not in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civil bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, for whatsoever nationality individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives of the Peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to such sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect to documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to which relate to said islands or to the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved and private persons shall without distinction have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills and other instruments forming part of the notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

ARTICLE IX.
Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making before a court of record within a year from the date of the exchange of ratification of this treaty a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

ARTICLE X.
The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ARTICLE XI.
The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject in matters civil as well as in criminal to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country where they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same; and they shall have the right to appear before such

courts as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ARTICLE XII.
Judicial proceeding pending at the same time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

First—Judgments rendered either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters, before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

Second—Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

Third—Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against the citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish, shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment; but such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ARTICLE XIII.
The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, the Philippines and other ceded territories at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories, for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE XIV.
Spain will have the power to establish consular offices in the ports and places of the territories, the sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV.
The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues and tonnage dues, as it accords to its own merchant vessels, not engaged in the coastwise trade.

ARTICLE XVI.
This article may at any time be terminated on six month's notice given by either Government to the other.

ARTICLE XVII.
It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

ARTICLE XVIII.
The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(Seal.) WILLIAM R. DAY.
(Seal.) CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.
(Seal.) WILLIAM P. FRYE.
(Seal.) GEORGE GRAY.
(Seal.) WHITEHLAW REID.
(Seal.) EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS.
(Seal.) R. DE ARANZUA.
(Seal.) J. DE GARCIA.
(Seal.) W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA.
(Seal.) RAFAEL CERERO.

Not much with a clear conscience sleeps sounder or snore louder than Boss Mark Hanna.

When Dr. Talmage called from the pulpit last Sunday, "How odd art thou?" not a woman responded.

The grip that is holding Dingley so tight is the grip of the grin.

Dr. Abbott says the Chicago Tribune has been a conspicuous instance of the freedom of the American press. What ever anyone's religious views are, no one can question the educational and moral, as well as religious, power of the press in this country. It is not the power of the press, but that of the people. In this respect our country has been totally different from Spain, for instance, or Italy, or even France. From the beginning of American history the preacher has had his place on the whole well at the front along all the lines that make for progress. There have, it is true, been some very noisy critics who have said, and yet these have often been more in the interest of honesty than of bigotry, on the score that the church or congregation preserved some rights and might claim some freedom of its own as well as the preacher's. Plymouth pulpit under Dr. Abbott is a power in the land for freedom, for justice, for humanity, which the history of the period will be sure to

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A BOON TO THE POOR

How Every Bit of the Slaughtered Pig is Turned Into Some Form of Wholesome Food.

(Copyright, 1928.)

That is to the Asiatic pig, which is the source of the great variety of the pig. It supplies the simple meat diet of the United States quite as does that of Cuba and Porto Rico. The difference, however, that a Western pig does not ask for meat every day. An American cannot get along without it. From the tip of its tail to the end of its nose every part of the pig is made use of in our food packing houses. We put our inedible food and kitchen refuse in the refuse barrel and it comes back to us on four legs, and this time we use nothing away but the bones, and not all of them. So an additional portion of the pig is to illustrate the economy of nature.

When the pig with a gash in its own arrives at a packing house there is a slaughterer, minus his bristles, which are gone for brushes. It is promptly skinned by a man with a sharp knife. The skin comes off first and makes the

most expensive cuts, are looked after first. The chops go to the better class of butchers, and everybody who can pay ten cents a pound for them. The bellies, which make the bacon, depart with the hams for cold rooms, where they remain for several months, curing in salt. When sugar is added they are called "cured." Sometimes it is the dry cure, sometimes the cure in brine.

Did anyone ever wonder why hams and bacon have a string through their ends? It is not for the convenience of the servant girls, but so they can be hung in sticks in the smokehouse, whither they go after they have been cured. Smokehouses are shot-down lined rooms extending from cellar to roof and opening in each floor to receive the hams. A great wood fire is built at

the end of the room, and the smoke has to pass through the hams. The hams, the bellies and the loin chops, which are the most expensive cuts, are looked after first. The chops go to the better class of butchers, and everybody who can pay ten cents a pound for them. The bellies, which make the bacon, depart with the hams for cold rooms, where they remain for several months, curing in salt. When sugar is added they are called "cured." Sometimes it is the dry cure, sometimes the cure in brine.

Down in the land room on the first floor are numerous funnels that look like the vents of a molasses barrel. Each of these is connected with a large boiler and is used to cook the warm lard poured out to be caught in the various tins in which it appears on the kitchen table.

A great economy in the treatment of the pig is brought about by the perfection of the law machine. It is an indispensable part of the machinery of every packing house. The great snow-covered pipes filled with condensed ammonia gas are everywhere through the building and keep at the necessary low temperature the cold rooms where tons of pork is curing. During its journey the ammonia acquires a great quantity of dirt and it is this power to the roots where water is always dripping on the pipes so that the ammonia is cooled and is ready to be compressed and used over again.

It goes into headcheese; but liver-wurst, made of liver and "back fat," and blood puddings, of blood and fat and tongue, are entirely pork products. These hammed meats can be sold at a low price and go a long way per pound, so that the working people in the cities use many thousands of pounds of them. But the real usefulness of the pig only begins with sausage. First the feet, hocks, neck, ribs and fat ribs—the last two many people never hear of—are bought every week by the marketers of pork at a cost of about three cents a pound, and make stews and soups that nourish a whole family until next market day. It is not generally known, either, that a few cents will buy from the vendors that supply the tenements with left-over market stuff all the fresh vegetables—carrots, beets, turnips and even lettuce, peas and cauliflower—than ordinary family can use in a day. Thus the pork stews make what seem to be a very satisfactory diet. This "rough stuff," as the pork packers call it, is also sold to the vendors of cheap restaurants and makes up the bulk of a five or ten-cent meal. Even the pigs' tails are bought for stews. There are longhorns, steers and street cleaners, and a few almost altogether on these tails and trimmings at three cents a pound. Pigs' kidneys also seem to be a reliable food, and the fresh pig's heart. These cost as a rule less than five cents a pound.

Indeed, the cheap forms of pork go to the poor people in quantity beyond measure. There are a few large packing houses there are crowds of people each day with market baskets and pails to get their supply of trimmings and fat ribs at three cents a pound. One country store, a small packing house in an eastern city has 1,500 weekly customers from the neighboring tenements, and when we consider that in every city there are many of these packing houses, we can form some idea of the great number of people who depend upon pork trimmings for their principal meat food.

When a pig is culled just as there are some scraps that cannot be sold even for stew meat. These go to make lard. There are two grades of this useful product. The one is "kettle rendered" and is made from lard just as it grows in the pig; the other, "steam rendered," is produced by boiling down all scraps in great iron cauldrons that are several stories high. In a packing house there are chutes leading from every floor to these boilers, and scraps as they accumulate are shoveled into the chute. Steam passes into the cauldrons and makes the scraps render up their fat. The steam does not rise the big open kettles in which the better grade of lard is made, but these are heated from without and the lard is stirred about by big paddles operated by steam.

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Should we be thankful for the great usefulness of the pig or should we rather complain because the fight for existence forces fellow creatures to seek for the cheapest kind of meat? It is a question that has a heavy answer. It is suitable for men who perform hard manual labor and surely our longhorns appear to be none the worse for living on it. It is the cheeks of the mothers and daughters of the tenements as rosy as they might be if a pound of porterhouse steak cost but three cents?

SOME THINGS ABOUT WORDS.

Many of Them Have Completely Lost Their First Meaning.

Words are queer things in some respects. Perhaps you think that they have always had the same meaning. Fortunately, that "prevent" and "charity" and "pitiful," and many others, I could mention always meant just what they do nowadays. If you think this, you greatly mistake.

Some words have, in the course of several hundred years, so changed their signification that they mean the very opposite of what they used to.

There is the common word "prevent." It comes from the Latin words *venire*, to go, and *pro*, before. Now anyone can go before another for either one of two purposes. He may go in front of him, to help him along; or he may come in front of him, to push him back. Three hundred years ago, this word "prevent" meant the former; it now means the latter. Now anyone who prevents a person by stopping him, your forefathers used to prevent persons by assisting them. It is "going back" to help them on, as it were, by the hand, not to keep them back and impede them, as present means in these days.

"Quick" is another word that has changed its meaning. It used to mean alive; "quick and dead" means the living and the deceased. We do not often use the word nowadays in that sense.

"Saints" once meant all holy persons; now it signifies chiefly dear persons who are esteemed holy.

"Pitiful" meant showing pity; now it means, as you know, something entirely different.

"Gossip" is from two words—"God" and "Sib" and did mean God-parent; now, by a gossip, we understand a talkative, tale-telling person.

At the christening of Queen Elizabeth, in his great play of Henry VIII, Shakespeare makes the king say to the God-parents:

"My noble Godmothers, ye have been too prodigal. I think ye heartily should this lady. When she has so much English."

Another word that has lost its old sense is *sobor*. Among us of to-day, in ordinary use, the word means not intoxicated. Some hundreds of years ago, and in certain uses still, it had the sense of *sedate* or *sober*; when we use it in this way nowadays, we frequently say "sober-minded," in order fully to express our meaning.

"Charity" now usually signifies the giving of alms to the poor. But not so in the early life of the word. It then meant simply love—love to God and to man.

The derivation of words is also a very interesting study. There is the word "husband." He is (or ought to be) what his name indicates—the house-bond.

"Wife" is another very interesting word. It originally meant the one who wove—weaving being a common industry of women in old days.

"Gentle" is from *gentis*, or, holy lands. When the Crusaders—who had gone in great numbers to rescue the Holy Land from the Saracens, who had invaded and conquered it—returned to their respective countries, they had so long led the life of the soldier that they had acquired a slow, indolent way of walking, and persons who would say of them: "There is one who has just come from out of the East," hence, saunter—to walk indolently, lazily.

"Gospel" is God's gospel, or good tidings. "Angel" is a messenger; "God," the good Being—Golden Day.

A NOTORIOUS USURER.

How a Vienna Money-Lender Became a Millionaire.

Some remarkable details of the career of Ferdinand Link, the "king of the usurers," who recently died in Vienna, are given in the London Morning Leader from its correspondent in the Austrian capital. Link came to Vienna from the ghetto of a provincial town in Galicia in the early 60's, and began a money-lending business on a very small scale. His loans were small, but the rate of interest he charged was enormous, and he soon began to accumulate. In the earlier part of his career he was content with from 80 to 80 or 100 per cent. interest, but as he grew older in rascality he extorted as much as 400 or 500 per cent. from his foolish victims. By these means he became a millionaire. Link underwent several terms of imprisonment for usury, but the greed of gold always drove him back to his illegal trade. He lived almost guarded by a number of savage bloodhounds. His doors and windows were barred and bolted, and his ill-gotten gains hid in different parts of his house. Link's will has been made public. He has left all his wealth to his only daughter, whom he so neglected during his lifetime that she was obliged to undertake mental work for three children a week. Link, however, with the instinct of a miser, attached the very characteristic condition to the acceptance of his magnificent legacy that not a farthing of it should at any time be applied to any charitable purpose.

"BARISAL GUNS."

A Mysterious Phenomenon Certain Localities Often Experience.

The mysterious phenomena known as "barisal guns," or "mist poofers," forms the subject of a recent scientific discussion. These strange booming sounds, which are often heard at sea and near the coasts. They are frequent on the coast of Nova Scotia. They sound like distant cannon, and they alarm and drive away schools of fish. Sometimes, as at Gannet Rock lighthouse, the sound is as sharp as the report of the 24-pound cannon fired 40 rods from the building, accompanied by a shaking of the ground. The same noises are often reported from the Bay of Fundy. In observations in and near the inland portions of Umbria, where the noises are known as "marins," it being the popular belief that they come from the sea, the sound is longer than that of a cannon shot, and though more prolonged and dull, it is not unlike distant thunder. It is invariably heard from a distance, and from the neighborhood of the horizon, sometimes apparently from the ground, but generally through the air. The interval between successive detonations is very variable, sometimes being only a few minutes, or even seconds. They appear to be heard at all times of the day or year. Scientists are not yet agreed as to the source of this singular demonstration. S. W. Knin is by no means certain that it may not have an entirely different origin from that generally attributed to it, of being oceanic. He thinks the noises may be made by the large drumfish, which gives out a sound that may be heard a long distance. This view is little favor. Other causes suggested are the heavy thud of breakers on cliffs, the cracking of rocks in ledges, and the occurrence of genuine earthquakes at the bottom of near oceans. Dr. Canani, of the Italian Seismological society, concludes that they cannot be due to a stormy sea, because "mist poofers" are frequently observed when the sea is calm, near to coasts of wind in mountain gorges, for they are heard on mountain summits and in open plains. If their origin were atmospheric, they would not be confined to special regions. Nor can they be connected with artificial noises, for they are heard by night as well as by day, and in countries where the use of explosives is unknown. Canani leans to the old remaining hypothesis—that the noises come from within the earth. The obvious objection to this view is that there should always be a center of maximum intensity which can be determined, and these sounds are rarely accompanied by any perceptible tremor. To this Dr. Canani replies that, in a seismic series, noises are frequently heard without any shock being felt, and of which we are unable to determine the center—Los Angeles.

EDUCATION AND LABOR.

Labcock Cities' Inconsistencies of Dr. Johnson on the Subject.

Sir John Lubbock, in his address at the new Wandsworth library, referred to the former prejudice against education for the people, and cited Dr. Johnson as having held the opinion that if everyone learned to read, no one would be willing to do the manual work of the world. The great doctor was not always consistent with himself, for, as Boswell observes, "He loved to display his ingenuity in argument, and, therefore, would sometimes in conversation maintain opinions which he was sensible were wrong, but in supporting which, his reasoning and wit would be most convincing." It is only just to remember, however, that on one occasion Dr. Johnson expressed a gentleman who had spoken against the general diffusion of knowledge among the people, by replying: "Sir, while knowledge is a distinction, those who are possessed of it naturally rise above those who are not. Merely to read and write was a distinction at first; but we see, when reading and writing have become the common property of the people, the effect would be the same." And was it not Johnson who, in the same line of thought, said that if one private soldier had a lead coat, he would be above the work which he was called upon to do, but that if a whole regiment had lead coats, no one soldier would think himself superior to his fellow?—London News.

Austrian Bicycles.

In Austria the manufacture of bicycles is making rapid progress. The lowest estimate of the 1897 output is 70,000 wheels, which is nearly double the number produced in 1896. Exports increased from 5,735 bicycles in 1896 to 8,890 in 1897, or 69 per cent., while the production increased from 40,000 bicycles more than in 1896) and imports 37,233 per cent. (815 bicycles).

Big Interest Item.

In the year 1900 the interest on Japan's national debt will amount to \$28,000,000 a year.

COURT COCKET DIRECTORY

First Monday in February—term three weeks; First Monday in May—term two weeks; First Monday in September—term three weeks; First Monday in December—term four weeks; First Monday in January—term five weeks; First Monday in April—term six weeks; First Monday in July—term seven weeks; First Monday in October—term eight weeks; First Monday in March—term nine weeks; First Monday in June—term ten weeks; First Monday in August—term eleven weeks; First Monday in November—term twelve weeks.

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UNION CENTRAL

RAILROAD

TIME TABLE

Effective Dec. 4, 1908

No. 54	No. 55	No. 56	No. 57
Ar Hopkinsville	6:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar Princeton	6:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar Paducah	6:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar Henderson	6:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar Evansville	6:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Ar Louisville	6:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.

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WORMS OR NOT?

Ralph Waldo Emerson and the Woodpecker Story.

No squirrel works harder at his pine-nut harvest than the carpenter woodpeckers in autumn at their acorn harvest, says John Muir, in the Atlantic, drilling holes in the thick, corky bark of the yellow pine and in insect cedar, in which to store the crop for winter use; a hole for each acorn so nicely adjusted as to size that when the acorn, point foremost, is driven in, it fits so well that it cannot be drawn out without digging around it. Each acorn is thus carefully stored in a dry bin, perfectly protected from the weather, the most laborious method of storing away a crop, a granary for each kernel. Yet they never seem to weary at the work, but go on so diligently they seem determined that every acorn in the grove shall be saved. They are never seen eating acorns at the time they are storing them, and it is commonly believed that they never eat them or intend to eat them, but that the wise birds store them and protect them solely for the sake of the worms they are supposed to contain. And because these worms are too small for use at the time the acorns drop, they are shut up like lean calves and steers each in a separate stall with abundance of food to grow big and fat by the time they will be most wanted, that is in winter, when insects are scarce and stall-fed worms most valuable. So these woodpeckers are supposed to be a sort of entraisers, each with a drove of thousands, rivaling the ants that raise grain and keep herds of plant lice for milk cows. Needless to say, the story is not true, though some naturalists even believe it. When Emerson was in the park, having heard the worm story, and seen the great pine-plugged full of acorns, he asked (just to pump me, I suppose): "Why do the woodpeckers take the trouble to put acorns into the bark of the trees?" "For the same reason," I replied, "that bees store honey and squirrels nuts." "But they tell me, Mr. Muir, that woodpeckers don't eat acorns." "Yes, they do," I said, "I have seen them eating them. During winter storms they seem to eat little besides acorns. I have repeatedly interrupted them at their meals, and seen the perfectly sound, half-eaten acorns. They eat them in the shell as some people eat eggs." "But what about the worms?" "I suppose," I said, "that when they come to a wormy one they eat both worm and acorn. Anyhow, they eat the sound ones when they can't find anything they like better, and from the time they store them until they are used they guard them, and woe to the squirrel or jay caught stealing."

THE "COW-DEATH."

A Curious Pagan Superstition Still Practiced in Russia.

Loewentimm mentions a curious superstition of pagan origin still practiced in portions of Russia and known as "korpachivny" (cow-death) and "korpachivny" (plovning roundabout). If pestilence or mar-rain prevails in a village, an old woman of reputed as a seeress or fortune-teller enters the confines of the village at midnight and beats a pan. Thereupon all the women of the place assemble in haste, armed with divers domestic utensils - frying-pans, pokers, tongs, shovels, scythes and cudgels. After snuffing the candle in their stables, and warning the men not to leave their homes, a procession is formed. The seeress takes off her dress and pronounces a curse upon death. She is then hitched to a plow, together with a bevy of virgins and a misshapen woman, if such a one can be found, and a continuous and cased furrow is drawn round the village three times. When the procession starts, the image of some saint suitable to the occasion, that of St. Blasius, for example, in the case of murrain, is borne in front of it; this is followed by the seeress clad only in a shift, with disheveled hair and riding on a broomstick; after her come women and maidens drawing the plow, and behind them the rest of the crowd, shrieking and making a fearful din. They kill every animal they meet, and if a man is so unfortunate as to fall in with them he is mercilessly bent, and usually put to death. In the eyes of these raging women he is not a human being, but Death himself in the form of a wretched wretch, whose duty it is to cross their path and thus break the charm and destroy the healing virtue of the furrow. The ceremony varies in different places, and generally ends by burning alive a cat, cock, or dog.-Prof. E. P. Evans, in Popular Science Monthly.

When Priests Are Scarce.

It is stated that in the east end of London there are 20,000 or 30,000 Catholics who must send two miles for a priest in case of a sick call, they being too poor to maintain a resident pastor.


A Question of Relative.

Is Sirius, the dogstar, related to "the pointers" in the "dipper" constellation? - L. A. W. Bulletin.

IOWA'S NEW BISHOP.

Sketch of the Clerical Career of Rev. Theodore N. Morrison in California and elsewhere.

Rev. Theodore N. Morrison, the newly elected bishop of the diocese of Iowa, and pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Ashland boulevard, and Adams street, Chicago, was born in Ottawa, Ill. His father was an Episcopal minister and in later years was rector of the Episcopal parish in Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Morrison, who is about 45 years old, entered the ministry when he was scarcely out of his teens. His first diocese was at Pekin, where he remained three years, and he was ordained there in 1875 by Bishop McLaren. His lot



having been cast with the Chicago Church of the Epiphany a year after his ordination, his future life and work have been devoted to the interests of that congregation. He preached his first sermon on the first Sunday in August in 1876. The parish was then heavily in debt and the membership falling away, and the young pastor entered with enthusiasm upon the work of building up the congregation. Through his efforts the church prospered and in 1885 the present edifice was erected and opened in December of that year. There was a debt then of \$40,000, which has since been gradually wiped out.

The 23 years that Rev. Dr. Morrison has devoted to successive congregations within the walls of two Epiphany churches represents a longer incumbency than that of any other Chicago divine in active service except Bishop Cheney, of Christ church. He has always been an indefatigable and enthusiastic worker and a success as a pastor, as well as his personality, has won for him strong personal love and honor from his flock. While other churches have suffered diminution of revenues, the Church of the Epiphany has prospered and grown larger rapidly. The church was organized in 1865 and Rev. Dr. Morrison was its fourth pastor.

Dr. Morrison was married in Chicago to the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Swaney, of the Third Presbyterian church. He has five children.

PROF. LANGLEY'S WORK.

Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington interested in Aerial Navigation.

The interest which the European powers are taking in flying machines as engines of war and the work accomplished with the use of balloons during our late unpleasantness with Spain have awakened Uncle Sam to the fact that if an actually successful air warship can be constructed he should be the owner of it. As a result of this awakening the board of ordinance and fortification has appropriated the sum of \$25,000 to be used in the investigation of machines for reconnoitering purposes and engines of destruction in time of war.

Prof. S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, has designed a machine that has actually turned on its course in mid-air, and it is said that his invention has met with the approval of several members of the ordinance board.

At a recent meeting of the board Prof. Langley made some startling revelations relative to the work of airships, and it was due largely to his recommendation that the work of investigation had its beginning.

Gen. Greely, of the signal corps, has charge of the experimenting with the benefit of Prof. Langley's advice. The inventor gives his services gratuitously and for the hope of no reward other than for the benefits which may accrue to his country and his science.

The professor is extremely conservative, but is positive of the ultimate success of a practical flying machine. He says that "it would prove a terrible power, and would also be an important step toward the abrogation of wars."

Reindeers Must Not Whistle.

Whistling is regarded as a violation of the Divine law by reindeer.

PRISONED IN THE ARCTIC.

Over a journey of 1,500 miles in the Frozen North.

Eight vessels of the American whaling fleet were caught in the ice near Point Barrow, in the fall of 1897. Their stock of provisions was scanty, and it seemed likely that officers and men would starve before the summer thaw relieved the ice. The government decided that the revenue cutter Bear, which had just returned from her usual summer trip to the Arctic, should attempt to carry food to the whalers; and on November 27, 18 days after the decision was reached, she sailed on her errand of mercy.

It was planned that the Bear should make her way north, as far as the ice would permit, writes Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, United States navy, in the New York Herald. Then an overland party would travel by dog sleds to Cape Prince of Wales, get the reindeer herd at that place and drive it to Point Barrow, this being the only means of taking food to the imprisoned whalers before ships could reach them in the spring.

The Bear got as far as Nunivak island. The overland party, of which Lieut. Bertholf was one, sledged 800 miles farther and collected a herd of more than 400 reindeer. Then a distance of 700 miles remained to be traveled.

All the crew of the Bear on this relief expedition, which was expected to involve unusual hardship and danger, were volunteers; and now another volunteer was fortunately found to take charge of the reindeer. This was Mr. Lopp, a missionary. He and his herders drove the deer the 700 miles, over snow and ice and through a country almost unknown, and the herd was successfully introduced when it reached Point Barrow in the spring.

The shipwrecked sailors had not yet begun to suffer from lack of food, but confinement and inaction had told upon them and there were two cases of scurvy. The surgeon of the relief party soon stamped out the disease, and then established sanitary rules and made the men take exercise. When there was no work to be done, they were obliged to go out and play ball!

The reindeer tied the party over the winter. The brave little Bear was the first vessel to enter the Arctic when the ice broke in the summer, and she carried additional provisions and a supply of clothing. It was from her that the exiles learned—on July 15—that war had been declared and Manila had been taken.

On September 13 the Bear landed 91 of the shipwrecked men at Seattle. It had been a successful expedition in every respect. Lieut. Bertholf ascribes a large share of the credit to the Eskimos and their dogs.

The dog-team, used by Mr. Lopp, the missionary, was, it seems, the same that carried the overland party on the deer-collecting journeys, and Lieut. Bertholf gives its record as a typical instance of endurance. "It traveled 2,400 miles," he says, "dragging heavy loads most of the way, over bad roads, having only a few days' rest at odd times. Only one dog was lost out of the team of seven, and the other six were in excellent health at the end of the trip."

"It must be remembered that most of the time, when traveling, these dogs get but one meal a day, and a short meal at that. They belong to the country, and are so necessary to the Eskimos that it seemed reasonable enough that captains who bought them at Point Barrow should pay \$100 for each dog."

To those living in malarial districts

Tutt's Liver Pills are indispensable, they keep the system in perfect order and are an absolute cure for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Filipino may have too much of his system. He is much given to rising.

A Home-Liver Makes a Well Man

Are you bilious, constipated or troubled with jaundice, sick head-ache, bad taste in mouth, loss of appetite, coated tongue, dyspepsia, indigestion, hot dry skin, pain in back and between the shoulders, chills and fever, etc. If you have any of these symptoms your liver is in bad condition, and your blood is slowly being poisoned, because your blood does not act properly. Herbine will cure any disorder of the liver, stomach or bowels. It has no equal in liver medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottle at R. C. Hardwick's drug store.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox asks, in Monday's Post-Dispatch: "Does Life pay?" Ask John D. Rockefeller or Russell Sage.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher*

The huge volume of water in the stocks of the trusts ought to drown them, but Dingleyian is keeping them afloat.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of the rapidity of its action in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. It relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief, this is the remedy. Sold by R. C. Hardwick, druggist, Hopkinsville, Ky.

Perhaps Canal Trustee Jones thinks Chicago sewage, by the time it reaches St. Louis, will be eucalyptus.

How she worked!

I was a constant sufferer from rheumatism. At one time I could walk only with a crutch. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and began taking and after the use of two bottles I was relieved. I have never been troubled with rheumatism since. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took. Miss Reid-Ingram, Drake, Ky.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

It is possible that a little manly shame has stopped Hobson in his mad oculatory career? Or is he simply getting blasé?

Seems as if all the things we like disagree with us, and all the things we don't like, agree with us. Dyspepsia lurks in most of the good things we eat, and indigestion follows the gratification of the appetite. Of course, it isn't Nature's fault. Nature does the best she can, and if a man will only help her a little bit at the right time, he may eat what he likes and as much as he likes. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are for people who are troubled with indigestion. Particularly for those in whom manifest itself in the form of constipation. The "Pellets" are quick and easy in their action. They are in perfect harmony with Nature. They effect a permanent cure. You can get them regularly a little while, and then stop them when you need them—when you have eaten anything that disagrees with you. They may be taken just as freely as you would take water or any other necessity of life. Once used they are always in favor.

The Indiana "cave" in cases of poisonous food sent by mail is a pretty it on the dog or cat. They should make the S. P. C. A. get a move on itself.

How To Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia attacks result from a cold or from a state of the lungs. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that cough which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracted any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the remedy in the world for colds, la grippe, and every other kind of cold. For sale by R. C. Hardwick Drugist.

Yankee Doodle may come to town this year upon a load of lumber. The lumbermen are expecting a great deal of prosperity.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

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IN ENGLISH FACTORIES.

Working Hours for Women and Children Regulated by Law.

The most important step that has been taken in recent years regarding factory legislation is in the general prohibition of overtime for young persons. The hours in all factories and workshops except laundries must be fixed within the outside limits of a round of the clock, e. g., 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., etc. In the case of laundries, in any textile industries, overtime is allowed to women for an extra hour and a half on not more than 30 nights in a year, but this must be notified, before it begins, to both workers and the inspector for the district. Meal-times must be fixed, and cannot be changed without notice to the inspector. In textile factories there must be two hours' rest for meals, and in other factories and in workshops one and a half hours' rest in the twelve. Work may not be taken home from the factory at the end of the day by any child, nor by any woman or young person who has worked before as far as the dinner hour. This has been a difficult rule to bring into force at first, but a good many firms who break it have been prosecuted and are now conforming.—A. M. Anderson, in Chautauquan.

Asking the Impossible.

It sometimes happens that when a man arrives home at about two a. m. and his wife tells him to go straight to bed he does so, and the next morning he finds that he has been asked the impossible.—Chicago Daily News.

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